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Commission on Narcotic Drugs
Fifty-ninth session
Vienna, 14-22 March 2016
Item 5 of the provisional agenda*
Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem: follow-up to the high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in view of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016

Netherlands: draft resolution**

Application of the principle of proportionality in implementing drug control policies

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling that the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol[1] and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[2] establish the health and welfare of mankind as the overarching aim of international drug control,

Recalling also that the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988[3] includes the principle of proportionality of sentencing, a universal maxim of criminal law, in distinguishing between offences that are "particularly serious" and offences of a minor nature and permits States parties to provide alternatives to conviction or punishment for drug-related offences of a minor nature and for offenders who are dependent on drugs, such as measures of treatment, education, aftercare, rehabilitation and social reintegration,

* E/CN.7/2016/1.
** On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the European Union.
[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.
[2] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
[3] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

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Recognizing that the 1988 Convention requires States parties to ensure that their courts and competent authorities can take into account factual circumstances that make the commission of offences particularly serious, such as the use of violence or the victimization of minors,[4]

Recalling Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 58/5 of 17 March 2015, entitled "Supporting the collaboration of public health and justice authorities in pursuing alternative measures to conviction or punishment for appropriate drug-related offences of a minor nature",

Noting that, in criminal law, the principle of proportional justice is used to describe the concept that the punishment of a certain crime should be in proportion to the severity of the crime itself,

Recalling the relevant international standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice, including the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules)[5] and the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules),[6] as well as norms and standards applicable to children, such as the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules),[7]

Recalling also the annual report of the International Narcotics Control Board for 2007,[8] with its special theme on the principle of proportionality and drug-related offences, in which it is stated that proportionality is a principle that is important in effectively implementing the provisions of the conventions, is internationally recognized and is enshrined in international and regional human rights instruments,

Recalling further the principle that it is the responsibility of Member States to define crimes and determine appropriate punishment,

Aware that substance use disorders are medical and psychological conditions that should receive appropriate treatment,

Noting that, in the context of drug-related offences, conviction or punishment should contribute to the fundamental principles of the United Nations drug control conventions, that is, to protect the health and welfare of mankind,

1. *Invites* Member States to ensure that sanctions provided for under national law for drug-related offences are proportionate to the severity of the offence and take into account the facts and circumstances of each case, giving full consideration to relevant international standards and norms on crime prevention and criminal justice;

2. *Encourages* Member States, in accordance with national laws, to consider a wide variety of aggravating and mitigating factors in the sentencing for drug-related offences, including whether an offender has unmet mental health needs or is unwillingly involved with an organized criminal group and whether violence was used in the commission of the offence;

[4] Art. 3, para. 5.
[5] General Assembly resolution 45/110, annex.
[6] General Assembly resolution 65/229, annex.
[7] General Assembly resolution 40/33, annex.
[8] E/INCB/2007/1.

3. *Also encourages* Member States, in accordance with national laws, to develop or adopt alternative measures to conviction or punishment for drug-related, non-violent offences of a minor nature, and to ensure that there is sufficient discretion for courts to introduce lesser sanctions for such offences;

4. *Invites* Member States and, as appropriate, relevant international and regional organizations, to share data and best practices on sentencing policies and practices, including the use of alternatives to conviction or punishment, and on the application of the principle of proportionality in implementing the drug control conventions;

5. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide, upon request, legislative assistance and technical advice on the implementation of proportionate sanctions and the adoption of appropriate sentencing policies for drug-related offences;

6. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

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Commission on Narcotic Drugs
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Item 3 (c) of the provisional agenda*
Policy directives to the drug programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and strengthening the drug programme and the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as its governing body, including administrative, budgetary and strategic management questions: Staff composition of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and other related matters

Russian Federation: draft resolution

Promoting cooperation with the scientific community, including academia, in the development of effective drug control policies

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Reaffirming the commitments undertaken by Member States in accordance with the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem[1] to ensure that measures to reduce drug demand and supply are based on an integrated and balanced approach, the principle of common and shared responsibility and scientific evidence-based assessments of the nature and extent of the world drug problem,

Bearing in mind the Joint Ministerial Statement of the 2014 high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[2] in which the need to scientifically evaluate drug supply and demand reduction measures in order

* E/CN.7/2016/1.

[1] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[2] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2014, Supplement No. 8* (E/2014/28), chap. I, sect. C.

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to direct government resources to initiatives that have proved to be successful in tackling the causes of the world drug problem was acknowledged,

Reaffirming the commitments undertaken by the parties to the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988[3] to facilitate the exchange of scientific information and the conduct of research on the eradication of illicit cultivation of narcotic plants,

Recalling its resolution 58/7 of 17 March 2015, in which it underlined the need for Member States to cooperate closely with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Health Organization, the International Narcotics Control Board and other international and regional organizations, as well as with the scientific community, including academia, in contributing to the scientific assessment of drug demand and supply reduction policies, drug markets and drug-related crime,

Emphasizing the need to develop and maintain research networks and promote collaboration in scientific research and in the dissemination of the findings of such research, both within and between Member States,

Acknowledging the efforts of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the International Narcotics Control Board to support Member States in promoting cooperation and the exchange of findings of scientific research in the area of drug control with the scientific community, including academia,

Welcoming the establishment, under the auspices of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, of an informal international scientific network in the areas of prevention, treatment and rehabilitation with respect to drug dependence, and taking note of the outcomes of the consultations on those topics held between representatives of the scientific community during the period 2013-2015,

1. *Welcomes* the initiative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, building on scientific consultations and drawing on the experience of the operation of the informal international scientific network under its auspices in the area of demand reduction, to conduct a series of scientific consultations on reducing the supply of drugs, with a view to exchanging information and best practices between scientists and Member States in the area of drug supply reduction;

2. *Calls upon* Member States to support the work of the informal international scientific networks under the auspices of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the area of drug demand and supply reduction by sending experts to participate in expert meetings held within the framework of those networks;

3. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to make available to Member States on a regular basis the outcomes of the work of the informal international scientific networks under the auspices of the Office in the area of drug supply and demand reduction in order to assist them in developing scientific evidence-based drug control policies and assessing their effectiveness;

4. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

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[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

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Commission on Narcotic Drugs
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Item 5 of the provisional agenda*
Implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem: follow-up to the high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, in view of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016

Russian Federation: draft resolution

Strengthening international cooperation in combating the illicit production of and trafficking in opiates originating in Afghanistan within the framework of the Paris Pact initiative

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Welcoming the Paris Pact initiative, which is an important mechanism for international cooperation in combating the illicit production, trafficking and abuse of opiates originating in Afghanistan, and taking note of the outcomes of the international conferences of the Paris Pact partners at the ministerial level, held in Paris in 2003, in Moscow in 2006 and in Vienna in 2012,

Recalling its resolution 56/3 of 15 March 2013, in which it urged the international community to take full advantage of the Paris Pact initiative in order to assist Afghanistan in countering illicit cultivation and the production of opiates,

Taking note with satisfaction of the report of the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime entitled "Strengthening international cooperation in combating illicit opiates originating in Afghanistan through continuous and reinforced support to the Paris Pact initiative",[1] in which the Executive Director took stock of the implementation by Member States of the

* E/CN.7/2016/1.
[1] E/CN.7/2015/12.

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Vienna Declaration adopted at the Third Ministerial Conference of the Paris Pact Partners on Combating Illicit Traffic in Opiates Originating in Afghanistan, held in February 2012, within the framework of the third phase of the initiative,

Taking note with satisfaction also of the report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime entitled *Afghanistan Opium Survey 2015*, in which it is noted that, for the first time since 2009, a decrease was observed in the area used for the illicit cultivation of opium poppy and the volume of opium produced, and underscoring the need to consolidate the emerging positive trend in the drug situation in Afghanistan,

Welcoming the efforts undertaken by the Government of Afghanistan in countering the illicit production of drugs in Afghanistan, and supporting the adoption and implementation of that country's national plan to combat drugs for the period 2015-2019,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 70/77 of 9 December 2015, entitled "The situation in Afghanistan", in which the General Assembly recognized the threat posed by the production, trade and trafficking in illicit drugs to international peace and stability in the region and beyond, and reaffirming that addressing the world drug problem remains a common and shared responsibility of Member States,

Recalling also that, at the eleventh meeting of the Paris Pact Policy Consultative Group, the Paris Pact partners noted that future priorities and actions defined by the Paris Pact initiative must be synchronized with the integrated responses being prepared for the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to continue to provide Afghanistan with more active and comprehensive support in the fight against the illicit cultivation and production of opiates within the framework of the Paris Pact initiative, paying due attention to strengthening and implementing regional initiatives, detecting and blocking related financial flows, preventing the diversion of the precursors used in the illicit production of opiates in Afghanistan and reducing drug abuse and the number of persons suffering from drug dependence;

2. *Calls upon* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to enhance the coordination of actions taken within the framework of the Paris Pact with those taken under other programmes and projects implemented by the Office relating to the countering of opiates originating in Afghanistan, including the regional programme for Afghanistan and neighbouring countries and the country programme for Afghanistan;

3. *Takes note* of the recommendations endorsed by the Paris Pact partners at the twelfth meeting of the Paris Pact Policy Consultative Group, which was held in Vienna on 15 and 16 December 2015, as a contribution to the preparations for the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016;

4. *Invites* Member States to consider the possibility of conducting, in the near future, the fourth international conference of the Paris Pact partners at the ministerial level in order to take stock of the progress made under the Paris Pact initiative, update the objectives of the initiative in accordance with the current situation and contribute to the intensification of the international community's

efforts to achieve the goals and objectives of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem[2] with respect to reducing the illicit cultivation of opium poppy and the illicit production of and trafficking in heroin;

5. *Also invites* Member States to consider the possibility of continuing to make financial contributions to the implementation of the project of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in support of the Paris Pact initiative;

6. *Decides* to revert to the consideration of this subject at its sixtieth session.

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[2] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

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Sweden and United States of America: draft resolution

Development and dissemination of the International Standards of Treatment of Drug Use Disorders

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[1] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[2] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[3]

Stressing, in particular, article 38 of the 1961 Convention as amended, according to which parties to the Convention shall take all practicable measures for the provision of early identification, treatment, education, aftercare, rehabilitation and social reintegration of the persons involved and shall coordinate their efforts and promote the training of personnel in drug treatment, aftercare, rehabilitation and social reintegration of abusers of drugs,

Bearing in mind the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World

* E/CN.7/2016/1.
[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.
[2] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
[3] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

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Drug Problem,[4] in which Member States reiterated their commitment to promote, develop, review or strengthen effective, comprehensive, integrated drug demand reduction programmes, based on scientific evidence,

Recalling the Declaration on the Guiding Principles of Drug Demand Reduction,[5] which affirms that Member States should, inter alia, support the development and adoption of standards on drug treatment,

Recalling also that the Sustainable Development Goals[6] call for strengthening the treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse,

Acknowledging that drug use disorders are not the result of a moral failure or a criminal issue but are complex health disorders characterized by a chronic and relapsing nature and, therefore, that people suffering from drug use disorders have the same rights as other patients, including implementation of responses that are based on standardized procedures supported by scientific evidence,

Convinced of the importance of a multisectoral and fully coordinated approach in which multiple government agencies and non-governmental organizations cooperate, in accordance with national legislation, to support the development of policies and programmes that promote early identification and intervention, treatment, care, rehabilitation, social reintegration, sustained recovery and related support services, as appropriate,

Stressing that, like with any other health disorder, the development of standards for treatment of drug use disorders is consistent with human rights obligations and in line with the Constitution of the World Health Organization, which states that "the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion, political belief, economic or social condition",

Emphasizing the need to ensure access to adequate scientific evidence-based treatment of drug use disorders, including for people affected by drug use disorders in the prison system, in accordance with national legislation,

Convinced of the importance of providing comprehensive, integrated, outcome-focused treatment therapies, to be made available to those suffering from or affected by substance use disorders, in order to ensure that all people have access to effective treatment and supportive services that promote their recovery, and also convinced of the effectiveness of inclusive, holistic, self-directed and family-centred approaches providing services and support that are tailored to fit individuals' needs, and of promoting the active participation and involvement of those suffering from substance use disorders, their families and support services in treatment recovery programmes,

Welcoming the ongoing work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Health Organization in raising awareness of drug use disorders as a public health concern and in providing technical assistance to Member States to improve the quality and ensure the availability of and increase access to effective

[4] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[5] General Assembly resolution S-20/3, annex.

[6] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

science-, human rights- and ethics-based services for the treatment of drug use disorders,

Noting with appreciation the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Health Organization in developing the International Standards of Treatment of Drug Use Disorders,

1. *Encourages* all Member States to consider expanding the coverage and improving the quality of drug treatment systems, interventions and policies based on scientific evidence in line with the International Standards of Treatment of Drug Use Disorders;

2. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in collaboration with other relevant international organizations, including the World Health Organization, as appropriate and subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to develop initiatives to support the dissemination of the International Standards of Treatment of Drug Use Disorders;

3. *Also requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in collaboration with other relevant international organizations, including the World Health Organization, as appropriate and subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to provide Member States, upon request, with advice and guidance based on scientific evidence, and provide capacity-building in support of their efforts to implement the International Standards of Treatment of Drug Use Disorders;

4. *Encourages* Member States to initiate systematic processes of national adaptation of the International Standards of Treatment of Drug Use Disorders, the adoption of national standards and the accreditation of services to ensure a qualified and evidence-based response to drug use disorders, and requests the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, in collaboration with other relevant international organizations, including the World Health Organization, as appropriate and subject to the availability of extrabudgetary resources, to assist Member States in these processes, upon request;

5. *Invites* Member States, through bilateral, regional and international cooperation, as appropriate, to collaborate in the implementation of the International Standards of Treatment of Drug Use Disorders, through the exchange of information and the provision of assistance, including technical assistance, upon request, with a view to enhancing their ability to implement the International Standards;

6. *Urges* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to support Member States, upon request, in improving the knowledge and skills of their policymakers, practitioners and researchers working in the area of treatment of drug use disorders who use the International Standards;

7. *Invites* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue coordinating efforts for the dissemination of the International Standards of Treatment of Drug Use Disorders with other relevant United Nations organizations, in particular the World Health Organization;

8. *Invites* Member States and other donors to consider providing extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

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United States of America: draft resolution

Promotion of measures, including voluntary cooperation, to target new psychoactive substances and precursors

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Aware that illicit drugs and new psychoactive substances continue to pose a risk to public health and security, and that an effective response requires balanced and integrated action to reduce their harm and supply,

Concerned that efforts to reduce the public health harms and supply of illicit drugs are being undermined by the use of non-scheduled precursor chemicals as substitutes for internationally controlled precursor chemicals in the manufacture of illicit drugs,

Recognizing that drug traffickers are making available an increasing number of new psychoactive substances as alternatives to internationally controlled licit and illicit drugs for purposes of abuse,

Recalling related resolutions, such as Economic and Social Council resolutions 1996/29 of 24 July 1996 and 2001/14 of 24 July 2001, and Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 50/10 of 16 March 2007, 54/8 of 25 March 2011 and 56/13 of 15 March 2013, which emphasized the importance of measures to enhance cooperation between competent authorities and concerned industrial sectors and

* E/CN.7/2016/1.

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operators in order to promote greater awareness of chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of drugs and to facilitate the identification of suspicious transactions and orders involving both internationally controlled and non-controlled precursor chemicals,

Recalling also its resolutions 55/1 of 16 March 2012, 56/4 of 15 March 2013, 57/9 of 21 March 2014 and 58/11 of 17 March 2015 on enhancing international cooperation on new psychoactive substances, in particular relating to exchanging information, sharing best practice in demand and supply reduction, and supporting the international drug scheduling system to meet the challenges posed by these substances,

Noting that the important role of the International Narcotics Control Board, the global Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and the World Health Organization in supporting the development of an international response to the challenge of new psychoactive substances as indicated in Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 57/9,

Welcoming the efforts by the World Health Organization to meet regularly for the evidence-based review of new psychoactive substances for potential control under the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961[1] and the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[2]

Welcoming also the decisions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, taken at its fifty-eighth session, to place nine new psychoactive substances under international control for the first time,

Welcoming further the role of the International Narcotics Control Board in conducting relevant assessments of precursor chemicals under article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[3] as necessary,

Welcoming the outcome document entitled "Proposed measures against the misuse of scheduled and non-scheduled precursors and new psychoactive substances" of the international conference on precursor chemicals and new psychoactive substances jointly convened by the International Narcotics Control Board and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in Bangkok from 21 to 24 April 2015, which highlighted the need for cooperation to prevent internationally controlled and non-controlled precursors and new psychoactive substances from reaching illicit drug manufacturing laboratories and markets for illicit or harmful purposes,

Recognizing that industry cooperation is an effective measure to address the illicit supply of non-scheduled substances, including non-scheduled precursor chemicals, as well as new psychoactive substances and their precursors,

Welcoming the placing of selected precursors and new psychoactive substances under international control while recognizing that the international scheduling of priority substances must be accompanied by enhanced domestic and international

[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.
[2] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
[3] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

action to develop a balanced and integrated response, and by proactive mechanisms and approaches to prevent non-scheduled substances from reaching illicit drug manufacturing laboratories and markets for illicit or harmful purposes,

1. *Encourages* Member States to review domestic demand reduction programmes with a view to enhancing educational campaigns to enhance awareness about the dangers of new psychoactive substances;

2. *Invites* Member States to consider a variety of control, regulatory, legislative and administrative initiatives as part of a balanced and integrated domestic response to new psychoactive substances, including temporary, provisional or emergency control measures and regulatory procedures for controlled substance analogues;

3. *Invites* the World Health Organization, with the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, relevant regional organizations and Member States, to continue conducting regular and timely evidence-based reviews of the most harmful, prevalent and persistent new psychoactive substances, and to use the risk of public health harm as a primary factor in prioritizing substances for review;

4. *Also invites* the World Health Organization, with the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, relevant regional organizations and Member States, to disseminate its surveillance list of substances of concern, to proactively collect evidence on these substances that supports future evidence-based reviews, and to issue voluntary public health alerts where there is sufficient evidence that a new psychoactive substance poses a risk to public safety;

5. *Calls upon* all Governments to explore the full potential of cooperation between competent authorities and concerned industrial sectors of all sizes and at all levels with regard to preventing the supply of internationally controlled and non-scheduled precursor chemicals and new psychoactive substances to illicit drug manufacturing laboratories and/or other markets for illicit or harmful purposes;

6. *Invites* the International Narcotics Control Board, with relevant information and support, including from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, relevant regional organizations and Member States, to systematically collect all available information and to conduct assessments, as necessary, of non-controlled precursor chemicals used in the manufacture of illicit drugs and new psychoactive substances;

7. *Encourages* Governments to make use of the International Narcotics Control Board's *Guidelines for a Voluntary Code of Practice for the Chemical Industry* to develop and sign memorandums of understanding with all concerned industrial sectors and to fully incorporate the principles of such cooperation into the concept of corporate social responsibility;

8. *Invites* the International Narcotics Control Board, drawing on the expertise of the task force on new psychoactive substances known as Project Ion (international operations on new psychoactive substances), the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and relevant regional organizations to disseminate the newly created limited international special surveillance lists for new psychoactive substances for which sufficient information exists on their availability and public health harms and to support Member States in restricting their supply;

9. *Encourages* all Member States to establish arrangements, whether voluntary, administrative or legislative, whereby their domestic operators involved in the trade of the substances included in the international special surveillance lists of non-controlled precursor chemicals and new psychoactive substances, or any similar list maintained by Member States, will report suspicious orders of these chemicals and substances and cooperate with national enforcement and control authorities with regard to those chemicals and substances;

10. *Invites* Member States, subject to their constitutional principles and the basic concepts of their legal systems, to take civil, criminal or administrative action against suppliers and traders of scheduled substances and, where possible, substances included in the special surveillance lists and analogues, for failure to cooperate with the authorities to prevent the illicit supply and diversion of any such substances;

11. *Also invites* Member States, if they are unable to stop shipments of substances included in the international surveillance lists to inform the authorities of transit and destination countries of known shipments, so that those authorities may take appropriate action on incoming shipments;

12. *Urges* Governments, in accordance with their national legislation, to make full use of existing tools, including those provided by the International Narcotics Control Board, in particular the Pre-Export Notification Online system, the Precursors Incident Communications System, Project Ion Incident Communications System, and the mechanisms and operations under Project Prism, Project Cohesion and Project Ion for the exchange of information and common investigations, in order to address the sourcing of and trafficking in non-scheduled substances;

13. *Urges* Member States, in consultation with the International Narcotics Control Board, the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime and other relevant international organizations, to provide support for the training of experts and officials in various aspects of regulatory controls, with particular emphasis on preventive measures such as chemical control and effective voluntary cooperation with relevant industries, bearing in mind that such training may often be best delivered on a regional basis;

14. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for these purposes, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

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Belarus, Russian Federation and Tajikistan: draft resolution

Developing timely and effective legislative, regulatory and administrative responses to emerging new psychoactive substances

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling its resolutions 55/1 of 16 March 2012, 56/4 of 15 March 2013, 57/9 of 21 March 2014, 58/3 of 17 March 2015, 58/11 of 17 March 2015 and other resolutions that address the issue of new psychoactive substances,

Acknowledging the adverse impacts and risks to public health and safety posed by new psychoactive substances,

Recognizing that there are still gaps in the knowledge about harm to public health and safety produced by new psychoactive substances,

Concerned that new psychoactive substances have effects similar to those of internationally controlled drugs,

Deeply concerned about the combination of the diversity and the speed with which new psychoactive substances emerge and spread and the role that the Internet and the media play in the trade in and promotion of these substances, which often requires swift adaptation of national regulatory frameworks and changes in the scheduling of new psychoactive substances subject to international control,

* E/CN.7/2016/1.

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Concerned about the potential opportunities for transnational organized criminal groups to exploit the market for these substances,

Highlighting progress that has been achieved by some Member States in identifying, monitoring and reporting on new psychoactive substances,

Recognizing the importance of having in place appropriate national legislative, regulatory and administrative policies that can respond to emerging new psychoactive substances in a timely and effective manner, as such substances continue to be developed and come on the market,

Welcoming the efforts of some Member States to develop timely and effective legislative, regulatory and administrative responses to emerging new psychoactive substances,

Taking note of the different legislative, regulatory and administrative approaches adopted by Member States to address the problem of emerging new psychoactive substances such as legislation on controlled substance analogues, generic laws based on chemical structures of substances, full regulatory approaches, temporary, provisional or emergency control measures, rapid scheduling procedures and actions in the area of public health, including those relating to pharmaceutical products, consumer protection and hazardous substances,

Recognizing that the different approaches used for controlling new psychoactive substances have practical advantages and risks, and that there is no single standard response to effectively tackle new psychoactive substances,

Acknowledging the valuable work of the global Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends programme of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime in the collection of information on new psychoactive substances,

Acknowledging also the value of the early warning advisory on new psychoactive substances of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, and the ongoing success of the Project Ion Incident Communication System of the International Narcotics Control Board, in improving understanding of the problem of new psychoactive substances,

Recognizing the work of the World Health Organization in the provision of scheduling recommendations regarding new psychoactive substances to the Commission,

Welcoming the report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime entitled *The Challenge of New Psychoactive Substances*, published in March 2013, which provides a comprehensive overview of the nature and magnitude of the problem of new psychoactive substances,

1. *Emphasizes* the importance of developing timely and effective legislative, regulatory and administrative responses to emerging new psychoactive substances in order to reduce harm to public health and safety;

2. *Encourages* Member States to respond swiftly and effectively to the emergence of new psychoactive substances by developing timely and effective legislative, regulatory and administrative responses;

3. *Recommends* that Member States consider adopting legislative, regulatory and administrative policies such as legislation on controlled substance

analogues, generic laws based on chemical structures of substances, full regulatory approaches, temporary, provisional or emergency control measures, rapid scheduling procedures, and actions in the area of public health, including those relating to pharmaceutical products, consumer protection and hazardous substances;

4. *Calls* on Member States to exchange information through bilateral and multilateral channels on legislative, regulatory and administrative responses they adopt in order to effectively tackle the threat posed by new psychoactive substances;

5. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to provide technical assistance to Member States, in particular to developing countries, upon their request, to develop timely and effective legislative, regulatory and administrative responses to emerging new psychoactive substances;

6. *Encourages* Member States to consider providing technical assistance for these purposes through bilateral and multilateral channels;

7. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for these purposes, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

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Brazil, Costa Rica and Mexico: draft resolution

Mainstreaming a gender perspective in drug-related policies and programmes

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Welcoming the adoption of General Assembly resolution 70/1, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", containing the Sustainable Development Goals, in which Member States resolved to protect human rights and achieve gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 70/182, entitled "International cooperation against the world drug problem", in which the Assembly called upon Member States to actively promote the mainstreaming of a gender perspective into the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and programmes related to the world drug problem,

Recalling also Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 52/1, entitled "Promoting international cooperation in addressing the involvement of women and girls in drug trafficking, especially as couriers", as well as all relevant resolutions of the Commission that underscore the need to take gender into account when developing and implementing drug-related policies and programmes,

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Recalling further its resolution 58/5, entitled "Supporting the collaboration of public health and justice authorities in pursuing alternative measures to conviction or punishment for appropriate drug-related offences of a minor nature",

Taking note of the twentieth anniversary of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women[1] held in 1995 and the associated Global Leaders' Meeting on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: A Commitment to Action, held in September 2015 in conjunction with the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, as well as the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women,

Recalling the 2009 Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem, in which Member States acknowledged the important contribution made by women in curbing the world drug problem, committed themselves to ensuring that drug control policies, measures and interventions take into account the specific needs and circumstances that women face with regard to drug problems, and decided to undertake effective measures to ensure that women, as well as men, have access to, and benefit equally and without discrimination from, drug control policies and strategies by involving them actively in all stages of programme and policy development and implementation,

Gravely concerned about the social and structural barriers that continue to hinder the access of women to treatment for drug use, and fully aware that women are acutely affected by particular consequences of drug abuse, such as sexually transmitted diseases and the consequences of domestic violence, in addition to being more likely to be affected by drug-facilitated crime,

Bearing in mind the great contribution of women to the welfare of the family and to the development of society, as well as the role of many women as heads of household and as sole or primary caretakers for children and others such as senior citizens and persons with disabilities,

Welcoming the contributions of organs, entities and specialized agencies of the United Nations system to the preparations for the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016, and taking note with appreciation of the submissions by the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on how the world drug problem and the drug control regime intersect with gender equality and women's empowerment and on gender sensitive-responses to avoid discrimination against women,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to develop, as needed, and implement drug policies and programmes that take into account the specific needs of women, in particular of women who are the sole or primary caretakers of minors and others, and to exchange information and best practices in this regard;

2. *Urges* Member States to collect and share sex-disaggregated quantitative and qualitative data related to the world drug problem, including when complying with

[1] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annexes I and II.

reporting obligations under the three international drug control conventions, and to mainstream a gender perspective in their related research and analysis, with a view to addressing the knowledge gap on women and drug use;

3. *Invites* Member States to take into consideration the specific needs and realities of women as prisoners when developing relevant legislation, procedures, policies and action plans, and to draw, as appropriate, on the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules);[2]

4. *Emphasizes* that, when sentencing or deciding on pretrial measures for a pregnant woman or a woman who is a child's sole or primary caretaker, non-custodial measures should be preferred where possible and appropriate, with custodial sentences being considered when the offence is serious or violent;

5. *Invites* Member States, through collaboration between the health and justice authorities, to take into account the specific needs and realities of women when using a wide range of alternative measures to conviction or punishment for appropriate drug-related offences of a minor nature, in order to improve public health and safety for individuals, families and societies;

6. *Underscores* the importance of gender as a central factor in the provision of scientific evidence-based substance use disorder treatment and care services that take into account a public health perspective and of ensuring that such services are accessible to all, as well as of ensuring the provision of services particularly targeting women, including in prison settings;

7. *Emphasizes* the important role that civil society plays, in particular non-governmental organizations, in addressing the world drug problem, notes with appreciation their important contributions, and also notes that representatives of affected populations and civil society entities, where appropriate, should be enabled to play a participatory role in the formulation and implementation of drug-related policies, including the mainstreaming of a gender perspective;

8. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, UN-Women and other relevant agencies comprising the United Nations system task force on transnational organized crime and drug trafficking as threats to security and stability to continue to support Member States in mainstreaming a gender perspective in their policies and programmes related to the world drug problem;

9. *Requests* the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to continue to actively and visibly mainstream a gender perspective in all its practices, policies and programmes by aligning those efforts with the goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development[3] that address gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls;

10. *Reaffirms* its encouragement to the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to intensify the efforts of the Office to achieve the goal of a 50/50 gender balance within the Professional and higher categories, including for field representatives, while upholding article 101 of the Charter of the United Nations, by, inter alia, intensifying outreach efforts.

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[2] General Assembly resolution 65/229, annex.

[3] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

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Australia and Japan: draft resolution

Improving international collaboration in response to tackling new psychoactive substances, amphetamine-type stimulants and their precursors

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recognizing that new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants continue to pose risks to public health and safety, and that an effective response requires balanced and integrated action to reduce their harm, restrict their supply and fill knowledge gaps,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2003/39 of 22 July 2003 on strengthening systems of control over chemical precursors and preventing their diversion and trafficking,

Also recalling Economic and Social Council resolution 2001/14 of 24 July 2001 on prevention of diversion of precursors used in the illicit manufacture of synthetic drugs,

Noting the decision of the United Nations General Assembly to hold a special session on the world drug problem in 2016 to review the progress in the implementation of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International

* E/CN.7/2016/1.

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Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,

Noting with concern the rapid global emergence of new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants and the trafficking of their precursors, which poses significant law enforcement and public health challenges to Member States and requires enhanced levels of cooperation, coordination and data collection between Member States to effectively address their proliferation,

Acknowledging the emphasis placed by the International Narcotics Control Board on the need for effective administrative, legislative and regulatory controls and structures around the legitimate trade in precursor chemicals within national borders as a means of implementing article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[1]

Recalling the recommendation of the International Narcotics Control Board that all parties to the 1988 Convention adopt and implement national control measures to effectively monitor movement of precursor chemicals,

Recalling also the request of the International Narcotics Control Board to further strengthen existing precursor control measures, should any weaknesses be identified,

Recognizing the importance of applying national precursor controls with uniform effectiveness globally as a means of avoiding the displacement of diversion points across national borders,

Recalling its resolutions 48/1 of 11 March 2005, 55/1 of 16 March 2012, 56/4 of 15 March 2013 and 57/9 of 21 March 2014 on enhancing international cooperation on new psychoactive substances, in particular relating to exchanging information, sharing best practice in demand and supply reduction, and supporting the international scheduling system to meet the challenges posed by these substances,

Recalling also its resolution 58/11 of 17 March 2015 on promoting international cooperation in responding to new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants, including methamphetamine, in which Member States agreed to share information on novel treatment models,

Recalling further the report of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime entitled *The Challenge of New Psychoactive Substances*, in which it was noted that new psychoactive substances had become a global phenomenon, and all regions of the world had been affected by their proliferation, with the vast majority of countries and territories surveyed reporting the emergence of new psychoactive substances,

Recognizing the crucial role of international cooperation, and recalling its resolution 58/8 of 17 March 2015 on the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held in 2016,

Recalling the decisions taken at its fifty-eighth session to place nine harmful new psychoactive substances under international control for the first time,

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[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1582, No. 27627.

Recognizing that a comprehensive global response to new psychoactive substances requires distinct but complementary approaches at the national, regional and international levels, including international scheduling of the most persistent, prevalent and harmful substances, and enhanced national action guided by local circumstances,

Recognizing also that Member States face different challenges in reducing the supply and demand of new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants, but that there are some common characteristics of manufacture and mutual licit precursor chemicals,

Recognizing further the common challenges in reducing the diversion of precursors for new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants,

1. *Urges* Member States, regional organizations, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Health Organization, the International Narcotics Control Board and other relevant organizations to continue to collect data and share information to build a collective global understanding of amphetamine-type stimulants and new psychoactive substances;

2. *Urges* Member States and regional organizations to support the domestic and international collection of data on new psychoactive substances, including patterns of use, harm, and similarities in effects and composition to existing drugs, so that the Expert Committee on Drug Dependence of the World Health Organization, with the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, can provide timely evidence-based scheduling recommendations on the most prevalent, persistent and harmful new psychoactive substances, taking public health harm as the primary factor in prioritizing substances;

3. *Invites* the World Health Organization, with the support of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, regional organizations and Member States, to disseminate its surveillance list of substances of concern, to proactively collect evidence on these substances in order to support future evidence-based reviews, and to issue voluntary public health alerts where there is sufficient evidence that a new psychoactive substance poses a risk to public health;

4. *Urges* Member States to support the collection of law enforcement data on organized criminal activities such as trafficking in precursors and the manufacture and distribution of illicit drugs, in order to support evidence-based recommendations from the Expert Committee on Drug Dependence to the most prevalent, persistent and harmful emerging substances;

5. *Encourages* Member States to share domestic and regional data through established international mechanisms, as well as intelligence and expertise, particularly on movement and control of precursor chemicals and new psychoactive substances, in order to better inform evidence-based policymaking and cooperate in effectively countering new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants;

6. *Urges* Member States to support research and analysis on patterns of use, public health harms including evidence of acute toxicity and dependence resulting from use of new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants, forensic data, and regulatory responses, and to share findings via bilateral, regional and multilateral channels;

7. *Also urges* Member States to support and make full use of the existing international cooperation tools, including established global communication channels of the International Narcotics Control Board, the early warning advisory mechanism and the Global Synthetics Monitoring: Analysis, Reporting and Trends programme, for the exchange of information on the sourcing and distribution of, and trafficking in, non-scheduled substances, precursors and new psychoactive substances;

8. *Encourages* Member States to coordinate the public health and law enforcement responses to the dynamic new psychoactive substance and amphetamine-type stimulant markets in the various countries and regions in order to share information about the most effective strategies, innovative legislative models and novel approaches to domestic scheduling for controlling precursor chemicals, new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants;

9. *Also encourages* Member States to complement international efforts to restrict the supply of new psychoactive substances, amphetamine-type stimulants and precursors through strengthened border and domestic controls and monitoring, such as through national legislative, regulatory and administrative measures, to prevent production, importation and distribution, including promotion, distribution and sales through the Internet;

10. *Further encourages* Member States, in the context of a comprehensive and balanced approach to addressing the world drug problem, to continue to consider a wide variety of legislative, regulatory and administrative measures to tackle the emergence of new psychoactive substances, such as temporary control measures, laws on controlled substance analogues and actions in the area of public health, including actions relating to pharmaceutical products, consumer protection and hazardous substances;

11. *Encourages* Member States to consider strengthening, in accordance with their national legislation, control over and monitoring of, the domestic and international trade in precursor chemicals that can be used in the illicit manufacture of new psychoactive substances and amphetamine-type stimulants, and to monitor the legitimate trade in such chemicals through enhanced cooperation between competent authorities and concerned industrial sectors;

12. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations.

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Germany, Peru and Thailand: draft resolution

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs recommends to the Economic and Social Council the approval of the following draft resolution for adoption by the General Assembly:

Promoting the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming that the world drug problem must be addressed in accordance with the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[1] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971[2] and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[3] which constitute the cornerstone of the international drug control system,

Reaffirming also that development-oriented drug policies and programmes should be undertaken in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and the Universal Declaration of Human

* E/CN.7/2016/1.
[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, No. 14152.
[2] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
[3] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.

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Rights[4] and, in particular, with full respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States, all human rights, fundamental freedoms, the inherent dignity of all individuals and the principles of equal rights and mutual respect among States, as well as the principle of common and shared responsibility and the Sustainable Development Goals,[5] and taking into account the specific situations of countries and regions,

Reaffirming further the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session[6] and the Action Plan on International Cooperation on the Eradication of Illicit Drug Crops and on Alternative Development,[7]

Reaffirming the commitments contained in the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem,[8] adopted at the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009, as well as the Joint Ministerial Statement of the 2014 high-level review by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the implementation by Member States of the Political Declaration and Plan of Action,[9] adopted at the high-level segment of the fifty-seventh session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling its resolution 68/196 of 18 December 2013, in which it adopted the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development[10] and encouraged Member States, international organizations, international financial institutions, entities and other relevant stakeholders to take into account those Guiding Principles when designing and implementing alternative development programmes,

Recalling Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolutions 52/6 of 20 March 2009, 53/6 of 12 March 2010, 54/4 of 25 March 2011, 55/4 of 16 March 2012, 57/1 of 21 March 2014 and 58/4 of 17 March 2015,

Reaffirming the outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development",[11] in particular Goals 1 to 6, 8, 10, 13 and 15 to 17, to whose achievement the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development will contribute directly,

Recognizing the importance of the special session of the General Assembly on the world drug problem to be held from 19 to 21 April 2016 as a milestone on the way to 2019, the target date in the Political Declaration for the review of implementation,

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[4] General Assembly resolution 217 A (III).

[5] See General Assembly resolution 70/1.

[6] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

[7] General Assembly resolution S-20/4 E.

[8] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[9] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2014, Supplement No. 8* (E/2014/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[10] General Assembly resolution 68/196, annex.

[11] General Assembly resolution 70/1.

Taking note of the report of the international seminar/workshop on the implementation of the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development and the Second International Conference on Alternative Development,[12] which contains key conclusions and recommendations drawn from the field visits, the seminar/workshop and the high-level International Conference, and noting in particular the alternative development projects, as seen in the field visits, focused on enhancing individual and community resilience and recognized as an example of the sufficiency economy policy of the King of Thailand,

Reaffirming that alternative development is an important, lawful, viable and sustainable alternative to the illicit cultivation of drug crops, that it is an effective measure to counter the world drug problem and other drug-related crime challenges, that it is a choice in favour of societies that are free of drug abuse and that it is one of the key components of policies and programmes for reducing illicit drug production,

Noting with concern that overall financial support for alternative development projects and programmes, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate, has only accounted for a minor share of official development assistance and has reached only a minor percentage of communities and households involved in illicit drug crop cultivation around the world,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the international seminar/workshop and the Second International Conference on Alternative Development, held in Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai and Bangkok, Thailand, and Shan State, Myanmar, from 19 to 24 November 2015 and hosted by the Government of Thailand, in collaboration with the Government of Germany, the Government of Myanmar and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime;

2. *Urges* Member States to integrate comprehensive and sustainable alternative development, which is an integral component of national drug control policies and strategies, into national development policies and strategies, as appropriate, in order to address socioeconomic factors and provide sustainable alternative livelihoods and significantly contribute to the building of inclusive and just societies in order to reduce inequality within and among countries;

3. *Also urges* Member States to formulate and implement comprehensive and sustainable alternative development strategies and policies by taking into account the specific needs of the communities and groups affected by the illicit cultivation of crops used for drug production and manufacture, within the broader framework of national policies;

4. *Stresses* that comprehensive and sustainable alternative development must have a people-centred approach that focuses on empowering and encouraging ownership by local communities, including women, children and young people, when designing and implementing alternative development programmes and projects, and that the effective cooperation of all stakeholders in the entire alternative development process is crucial for the success of alternative development;

[12] E/CN.7/2016/13, annex.

5. *Also stresses* that comprehensive and sustainable alternative development increases the State's presence, builds trust between communities and government and, in some cases, promotes peace and a culture of lawfulness and should be included in further discussions in the areas of good governance and the rule of law and human security;

6 *Encourages* Member States to ensure the proper and coordinated sequencing of development interventions when designing alternative development programmes;

7. *Stresses* that access to productive land and land rights, including formal and informal land tenure systems, should be promoted and protected in the implementation of alternative development programmes with the full participation of and in consultation with local communities;

8. *Emphasizes* that the marketability of products should be assessed before implementing alternative development programmes and, where applicable, alternative development products should be aimed at creating value-added chains to enable target communities to obtain higher incomes in order to support sustainable livelihoods and compete with income generated from illicit crop cultivation;

9. *Urges* the international and scientific community to develop specific alternative development strategies and recommendations for populations of different climatic and cultural conditions, including advice on marketing new products;

10. *Calls upon* Member States to take the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development[13] into due consideration when designing, implementing and evaluating alternative development programmes and projects, including preventive alternative development programmes and projects, as appropriate, and calls upon Member States with experience in this area to share outcomes and lessons learned, thereby contributing to the dissemination and implementation of the Guiding Principles;

11. *Urges* Member States to sustain political will and a long-term commitment with regard to implementing alternative development and to continue engaging in dialogue and cooperation with relevant stakeholders, from local communities and authorities to policymakers at the national and regional levels;

12. *Urges* relevant international financial institutions, United Nations organizations, non-governmental organizations and the private sector to increase their rural development support for regions and populations affected by the illicit cultivation of drug crops through long-term and flexible funding, and encourages affected States, to the extent possible, to remain strongly committed to financing alternative development programmes, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate;

13. *Invites* Member States and other donors to provide extrabudgetary resources for the purposes described above, in accordance with the rules and procedures of the United Nations;

14. *Encourages* close collaboration among the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, all relevant United Nations entities and specialized agencies and

[13] General Assembly resolution 68/196, annex.

other international and regional organizations in order to enhance system-wide coherence, and encourages development agencies, donors and financial institutions, the private sector and civil society to share information and best practices, promote research and increase efforts to promote alternative development;

15. *Recognizes* that more research is needed to better understand factors contributing to the emergence of illicit crop cultivation and to improve impact assessments of alternative development programmes;

16. *Reiterates* that the sustainability of alternative development programmes should be measured not only by a reduction in illicit cultivation but also by indicators related to human development, socioeconomic conditions, alleviation of poverty and environmental sustainability, in line with the Sustainable Development Goals,[14] and that evidence-based impact assessments of alternative development programmes could help engage the broader development community and render support to alternative development efforts;

17. *Calls upon* Member States and other donors to consider providing long-term support to alternative development programmes and projects, including preventive alternative development programmes and projects, that target the illicit cultivation of crops, in order to contribute to the sustainability of social and economic development and poverty eradication, including through enhanced development-oriented approaches that implement measures for rural development, strengthen local governments and institutions, improve infrastructure, promote the participation of local communities, enhance the empowerment of people and strengthen communities' resilience;

18. *Encourages* Member States to maintain and strengthen international cooperation to support sustainable alternative development programmes, including preventive alternative development programmes, where appropriate, as an essential part of successful crop control strategies, in order to increase the positive outcomes of such programmes, especially in areas affected by or at risk of the illicit cultivation of crops used for the production of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, taking into account the United Nations Guiding Principles on Alternative Development;

19. *Encourages* Member States with extensive expertise in alternative development, including preventive alternative development, as appropriate, to continue sharing, upon request, best practices, promoting research to better understand factors contributing to illicit crop cultivation and fostering and strengthening international cooperation, including cross-continental and interregional cooperation, and subregional and regional technical cooperation on integral and sustainable alternative development, which includes in some cases preventive alternative development.

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[14] See General Assembly resolution 70/1.

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Chile, El Salvador, France, Panama, Peru and Sweden: draft resolution

Promoting prevention strategies and policies aimed at improving public health and social well-being

The Commission on Narcotic Drugs,

Recalling the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961,[1] that Convention as amended by the 1972 Protocol,[2] the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971,[3] the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988,[4] the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime[5] and the United Nations Convention against Corruption,[6]

Recalling also the Political Declaration adopted by the General Assembly at its twentieth special session[7] and the Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter

* E/CN.7/2016/1.
[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515.
[2] Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.
[3] Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
[4] Ibid., vol. 1582, No. 27627.
[5] Ibid., vol. 2225, No. 39574.
[6] Ibid., vol. 2349, No. 42146.
[7] General Assembly resolution S-20/2, annex.

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the World Drug Problem,[8] adopted during the high-level segment of the fifty-second session of the Commission and by the General Assembly in its resolution 64/182 of 18 December 2009,

Recalling further its resolution 53/1 of 12 March 2010, entitled "Promoting community-based drug use prevention", resolution 53/2 of 10 March 2010, entitled "Preventing the use of illicit drugs within Member States and strengthening international cooperation on policies of drug abuse prevention", resolution 55/10 of 16 March 2012, entitled "Promoting evidence-based drug prevention strategies and policies", and resolution 57/3 of 21 March 2014, entitled "Promoting prevention of drug abuse based on scientific evidence as an investment in the well-being of children, adolescents, youth, families and communities",

Underlining that target 5 of Sustainable Development Goal 3[9] calls for the strengthening of the prevention and treatment of substance abuse, including narcotic drug abuse and harmful use of alcohol,

Gravely concerned that the world drug problem continues to pose a serious threat to the health, safety and well-being of all humanity, in particular children and youth,

Recognizing that drug addiction is a chronic but preventable and treatable multifactorial health disorder, and stressing the need to provide a full continuum of policies and programmes that promote prevention,

Recognizing also that preventing the illicit use of drugs is essential to reducing demand for drugs and ensuring social welfare, as part of a balanced approach to drug control,

Bearing in mind that, in order to reduce the adverse consequences of the illicit use of drugs, a comprehensive approach to prevention, including a gender approach, grounded at the community and family level, is crucial,

Convinced that prevention that is based on scientific evidence and on a rigorous process of adaptation to local cultural and socioeconomic circumstances is the most cost-effective approach to preventing the illicit use of drugs and other risk behaviours and is therefore a cost-effective investment in the well-being of children, adolescents, youth, families and communities,

Convinced also that international cooperation on the prevention of the illicit use of drugs, taking into account the principle of common and shared responsibility, will result in the establishment of more comprehensive and scientific-based strategies and policies,

Recognizing the important role that relevant stakeholders such as civil society and other actors can play by providing a more accurate picture of the drug situation and by identifying emerging trends at an early stage and providing planners and decision makers with the evidence needed to design national and regional drug control strategies,

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[8] See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2009, Supplement No. 8* (E/2009/28), chap. I, sect. C.

[9] See General Assembly resolution 70/1.

Stressing the importance of taking into account human rights obligations, particularly the rights of children in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child,[10] in the implementation of drug prevention programmes and policies,

Reaffirming the importance of implementing the *International Standards on Drug Use Prevention*, which constitute a relevant tool by summarizing the currently available scientific evidence and describing interventions and policies that have been found to result in positive prevention outcomes and their characteristics,

1. *Urges* Member States to keep developing and upgrading a national policy for the prevention of the illicit use of drugs, in particular among children and youth, on the basis of the best available scientific evidence and to ensure that new and innovative responses are evaluated;

2. *Also urges* Member States to implement universal as well as selective prevention measures to strengthen resilience among youth and children;

3. *Invites* Member States to share their advances in prevention policies and strategies and their relation to improvements in public health and social well-being, in order to promote international cooperation and dialogue;

4. *Urges* Member States to provide political support, and appropriate resources, to efforts relating to the prevention of the illicit use of drugs;

5. *Invites* Member States to promote the collection of data on drug use and epidemiology and to promote the use of international standards, such as the *International Standards on Drug Use Prevention*, to formulate effective prevention strategies and programmes;

6. *Encourages* Member States to develop and implement specific policies and interventions aimed at the healthy and safe development of children and youth, who are particularly vulnerable to individual or environmental risks;

7. *Also encourages* Member States to take into account gender-specific services in their drug prevention systems;

8. *Urges* Governments to formulate and implement effective awareness-raising and prevention strategies targeting the general public and the health-care professions, promoting in this way the rational prescribing and dispensing of prescription drugs;

9. *Calls upon* Member States to implement comprehensive measures to prevent the illicit use of drugs from a perspective that considers the individual as well as the community and society as a whole, including through public health interventions;

10. *Encourages* Member States to promote public health and healthy lifestyles, such as through physical activity, sport and recreation programmes, in order to develop social skills and other protective factors, to promote education and awareness programmes in multiple settings, involving parents, teachers, students, health professionals, community leaders and social workers, and to share good practices with the international community;

[10] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1577, No. 27531.

11. *Also encourages* Member States to include emerging psychoactive substances of abuse within the scope of all existing prevention programmes and, if deemed necessary, to design specific prevention initiatives targeting that phenomenon among vulnerable groups;

12. *Further encourages* Member States to develop tailored prevention and treatment policies for new psychoactive substances and to actively share information and expertise on national health-related experiences and treatment models relevant to the health problems associated with such substances;

13. *Encourages* Member States to promote the development of scientific evidence-based interventions and policies to prevent and counter the illicit sale and purchase of internationally or nationally controlled substances and new psychoactive substances via the Internet, paying specific attention to the protection of vulnerable groups and taking into account the *International Standards on Drug Use Prevention*;

14. *Urges* Member States to be aware that social exclusion contributes to the illicit use of drugs, poor health, poverty, inequality and possible negative behaviour and criminal activities and that it is important to attend to the basic well-being of individuals in need, respecting their human rights and dignity, in order to effectively reduce the illicit use of drugs;

15. *Encourages* Member States to take practical measures to protect their populations from the illicit use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances by providing them with opportunities to develop life skills, such as through vocational training, to enjoy equal positive and productive opportunities and to learn about supportive parenting;

16. *Encourages* cooperation with universities, schools and civil society, as well as with relevant international organizations, including the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and the United Nations Children's Fund, in the development of prevention programmes, including on providing guidance on prevention in community and school settings;

17. *Requests* the Executive Director of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to report to the Commission at its sixtieth session on the measures taken and on the progress achieved in the implementation of the present resolution.